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REAL NEWS ABOUT FAKE NEWS



People who are delusional, dogmatic, or religious fundamentalists are more likely to believe fake news

Plus: "Women over 65 years write very rude things on the internet."

By LAURA HAZARD OWEN

@laurahazardowen May 4, 2018, 8:58 a.m.

The growing stream of reporting on and data about fake news, misinformation, partisan content, and news literacy is hard to keep up with. This weekly roundup offers the highlights of what you might have missed.

People prone to psychosis are also more likely to believe fake news. Is there a certain kind of person who is more likely to believe fake news? Yes: "Belief in fake news was associated with increased endorsement of delusion-like ideation," according to a working paper from Yale's Michael Bronstein, Gordon Pennycook, Adam Bear, Tyrone Cannon, and David Rand, presented at the recent



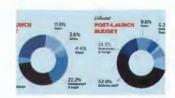
Yes, it's worth arguing with science deniers and here are some techniques you can use

LAURA HAZARD OWEN



The Associated Press and Google are building a tool for sharing more local news - more quickly

CHRISTINE SCHMIDT



Here's The Correspondent's budget for its Englishlanguage expansion

CHRISTINE SCHMIDT



Document title: People who are delusional, dogmatic, or religious fundamentalists are more likely to believe fake news » Nieman Journalism Lab Capture URL: https://www.niemanlab.org/2018/05/people-who-are-delusional-dogmatic-or-religious-fundamentalists-are-more-likely-to-believe-fake-news/#disqus_thread Capture timestamp (UTC): Fri, 28 Jun 2019 13:45:32 GMT Page 1 of 9 People prone to psychosis are also more likely to believe fake news. Is there a certain kind of person who is more likely to believe fake news? Yes: "Belief in fake news was associated with increased endorsement of delusion-like ideation," according to a working paper from Yale's Michael Bronstein, Gordon Pennycook, Adam Bear, Tyrone Cannon, and David Rand, presented at the recent Schizophrenia International Research Conference.

From the paper:

Two studies with over 1,000 participants suggested that individuals who endorse delusion-like ideas (e.g., thinking that people can communicate telepathically), as well as dogmatic individuals and religious fundamentalists, are more likely to believe fake news.

These studies also suggested that two related forms of thinking may protect against belief in fake news: The first, actively open-minded thinking, involves the search for alternative explanations and the use of evidence to revise beliefs. The second, analytic thinking, involves deliberate thought processes that consume memory resources.

Reduced engagement in these forms of thinking partially explained the increased belief in fake news among individuals who endorsed delusion-like ideas, and fully explained increased belief in fake news among dogmatic individuals and religious fundamentalists. These results imply that existing interventions designed to increase actively open-minded and analytic thinking might be leveraged to help prevent the deleterious effects of belief in fake news.

The researchers used Mechanical Turk to study two groups of 500 people. They were asked to rate the accuracy of 12 fake news headlines as well as a set of real news headlines, and were also tested on four other measures: a shortened version of the actively openminded thinking scale, a measure of dogmatism ("The things I believe in are so completely true, I could never doubt them"), a measure of religious fundamentalism ("The basic cause of evil in this world is Satan, who is still constantly and ferociously fighting against God"), and the Peters et al. Delusion Inventory (questions like "Do you ever feel as if there is a conspiracy against you?") And they took the cognitive reflection test. Participants in the second group of people also took two additional tests.

It turns out that people who "endorse delusion-like ideation" are more likely to believe fake news — as are "dogmatic individuals and religious fundamentalists." "The vulnerability of these individuals to belief in fake news was fully explained by their tendency to engage in less analytic and actively open-minded thinking..." the



Habit formation: How The Wall Street Journal turned user-level data into a strategy to keep subscribers coming back

ANNE POWELL, JOHN WILEY, AND PETER GRAY



TV is still the most common way for Americans to get local news, but fewer people are watching

LAURA HAZARD OWEN

Case 1:21-cv-10426-LTS Document 1-2 Filed 03/16/20 Page 3 of 22 people also took two additional tests.

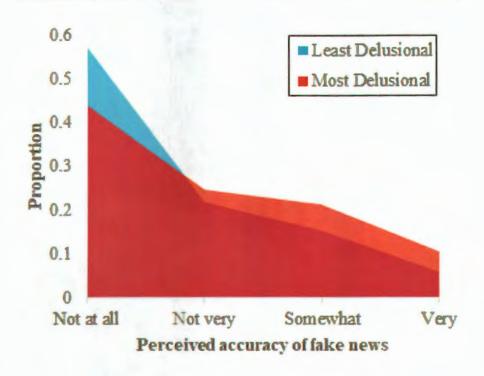
It turns out that people who "endorse delusion-like ideation" are more likely to believe fake news — as are "dogmatic individuals and religious fundamentalists." "The vulnerability of these individuals to belief in fake news was fully explained by their tendency to engage in less analytic and actively open-minded thinking..." the authors write. "The present studies suggest that delusion-prone and dogmatic individuals, as well as religious fundamentalists, are more likely than others to believe fake news in large part because they exhibit reduced analytic and actively open-minded thinking. This suggestion points to potential interventions that may keep individuals from falling for fake news and lays the groundwork for future fake news research."

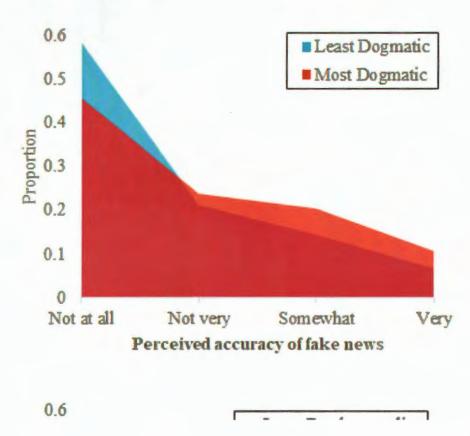
It seems as if this paper could cause a lot of people to...get very angry very fast. I asked Rand to go over the biggest caveats with me — what he thinks people should definitely keep in mind before drawing big conclusions. Here's his email back to me:

- (i) Correlation vs causation We definitely can't (and aren't trying) to say that being delusional, dogmatic, or a religious fundamentalist causes you to believe fake news. What we definitely are saying is that these things tend to co-occur. In terms of what causes what, we can't say anything definitive. What we do is provide circumstantial (correlational mediation) evidence that supports a story whereby being less open-minded/reflective leads simultaneously to all of these things delusionality, believing fake news, being dogmatic, and being a religious fundamentalist and explains some/all of why they are correlated with each other.
- (ii) The size of the correlations isn't huge. That is, it's not like "Oh, you scored highly on the delusionality scale, so that means you'll believe all fake news headlines" or "oh, you are a religious fundamentalist, so you'll believe all fake news headlines." But at the same time, the correlations aren't nothing.

To give a sense of the size of these relationships, see these plots which show accuracy ratings of fake news stories among the bottom 20 percent versus top 20 percent of scorers on delusionality, dogmatism, and religious fundamentalism. You'll see that (a) even from the most delusional/dogmatic/fundamentalism subjects, a majority of ratings say fake news is inaccurate (i.e., the proportion of ratings which are 'Not at all accurate' or 'not very accurate' is greater than 0.5 in all cases); but (b) the most delusional subjects are twice as likely as the least delusional subjects to rate fake news stories as Very Accurate (and 50 percent more likely to rate fake news stories as 'Somewhat accurate' or 'Very accurate.')

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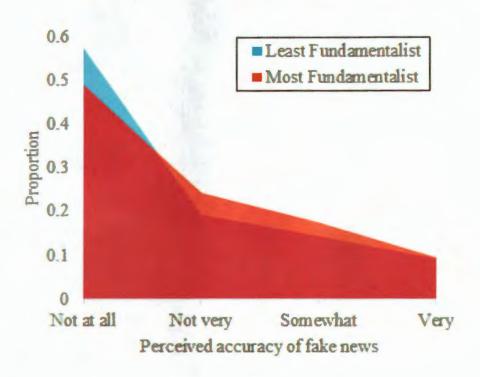




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Not at all Not very Somewhat Very

Perceived accuracy of fake news



"Misogyny is both the input and output that keeps the fake news industry afloat."

For <u>Refinery 29</u>, <u>Nicola Pardy</u> argues that "the use of women's imagery in the fake news industry points to a...system of gender-based degradation." I'm not totally convinced by the stories presented here — I'm not sure misogyny is *worse* in this environment than it is elsewhere, and this story didn't convince me otherwise — but I am fascinated by how gender and misogyny play into the creation and spread of, and our conversations about, misinformation, and I'd love to see more research into it.

The Nordic way. The Nordic Council of Ministers released "Fighting Fakes — The Nordic Way," a report on what Scandinavian countries can do (building on a meeting in Copenhagen last fall). I was struck by how much gender factors into the report. From the intro, for instance: "In many decades in the Nordic countries, we have developed a system of self-regulation for the media and an environment of trust. However, this system would start to erode if we lower our guard to protect gender, and we need to make sure everyone in our society, especially children and youth, actively can participate in the public debate. Countering social media hate speech, and terror propaganda, and strongly protecting personal data from being illegally used by third parties, is key."

And this:

gender, and we need to make sure everyone in our society, especially children and youth, actively can participate in the public debate. Countering social media hate speech, and terror propaganda, and strongly protecting personal data from being illegally used by third parties, is key."

And this:

"Women over 65 years write very rude things on the internet." This somewhat surprising headline in Svenska Dagbladet was also the conclusion after one year of work by the Swedish network for research on hate on the internet, Nätverket Näthatsgranskaren. They too were surprised by this finding. Their best explanation was that these women are the true victims of 'fake news.' They are not accustomed to fake journalism-like content, they are not trained in investigating the sources and, they believe in what they read.

The original article is here; from what I can tell after a bunch of Google Translating, it seems that the network, which monitors social media for hate speech and threats, has traced a surprising number of these threats to older women. In 2017, the network "made 770 police reports against about 600 different people. The number of suspected crimes amounts to almost 2,000," the Swedish newspaper Eskilstuna Kuriren reported. About 15 to 20 percent of the suspected crimes were attributed to women, according to that article.

ILLUSTRATION FROM L.M. GLACKENS' THE YELLOW PRESS (1910) VIA THE PUBLIC DOMAIN REVIEW.

PART OF A SERIES Real News About Fake News HIDE COMMENTS SHOW TAGS 7 Comments Nieman Journalism Lab Login -Sort by Oldest * C Recommend Join the discussion... LOG IN WITH OR SIGN UP WITH DISQUS (?) Name Mike McCormick a year ago Only a complete psychopath could believe anything from cnn, nbc, Young wacked out turks, washing comPost, nygrimes, and all other over the top salacious extreme left "media".



Mike McCormick a year ago

Only a complete psychopath could believe anything from cnn , nbc , Young wacked out turks , washing comPost, nygrimes, and all other over the top salacious extreme left "media".



Brett - Mike McCormick - a year ago

I agree, yet the same goes for fox, and all associated conservative media

A V - Reply - Share >



Callahan 8.0 - a year ago - edited

They needed a study for this? Any sane person knows the left wing sheep fit all of the above, with socialism being the ultimate dogmatic religion.

2 ^ V Reply Share



Alexander Best a year ago edited

This is embarrassing journalism. Your headline suggests people who have religious views that are perceived as "fundamentalist" are equivalent to people who are "delusional." Your caveats on causation and correlation as the fine print does not elevate the sense that this article is just another illustration of "fake" news. And that is what is so sad about the entire topic. "Serious" Media have chosen the same methodologies of the people they disdain. I expect it from soap opera CNN but Nieman? If you are a lab for the future of journalism, that is really worrying. I appreciate the daily briefings. But this undermines the credibility of what in the inevitable speed of life and glut of data, is often just a fleeting headline. This makes me more likely to delete or unsubscribe. It is not just the poor quality of the journalism it is what it say about the Editor of this section. Eye, ball, off.

2 A V Reply - Share



This comment was deleted.



mffitzgerald - Guest + a year ago - edited

No one who is religious or say, a my-country-right-or-wrong nationalist or a strict free-market-type will like the headline. The weaknesses with the study (the story notes some of them) might make me argue against a hed like that in a story meeting. But it does reflect the study's premise. Separately, I don't see the insinuations the 2nd writer mentions.

18 A V Reply - Share



Jj Taler → Alexander Best - a year ago

I'd like to duplicate this "study". Laura, please post the "real" and "fake" headlines you used to do the analysis along with an abstract of the research methodology.

A V Reply Share



You Can't Doxx Me | a year ago

It's interesting how Joshua Benton is is using comments he doesn't like to doxx people. http://archive.is/4XGN0

4 A V - Reply - Share >

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Yes, it's worth arguing with science deniers — and here are some techniques you can use

Plus: A fake news game that seems to inoculate players against fake news.

The Associated Press and Google are building a tool for sharing more local news — more quickly

"We're living in an age of journalism where people want to help each other and are prioritizing collaboration over competition. We want to seize on that in a way that ensures no matter who is in the newsroom there's still a mechanism for them to use this."

Here's The Correspondent's budget for its English-language expansion

"This represents five full-time correspondents working in different parts of the world, as well as at least five freelancers each month."



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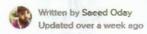
DISQUS

EXHIBIT B



All Collections > Terms and Policies > Basic Rules for Disgus-powered Sites

Basic Rules for Disqus-powered Sites



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Websites or website representatives, including site moderators, publishing inappropriate content or exhibiting inappropriate behaviors in connection with their use of the Service may have their Disgus account and/or Disgus forum suspended or terminated.

The following are not allowed on sites that use Disgus:

- · Copyright or trademark Infringement If we receive a valid DMCA claim against your site, your forum may be suspended until the claim is resolved.
- Deceitful data collection or distribution User information is for moderation purposes only and collecting any information in a misleading way is prohibited. Distribution of personal identifiable information is prohibited.
- Intimidation of users of the Disgus Service Blackmail, extortion, extreme discrimination, and other forms of threatening behavior are prohibited.
- Malware If a site is found to be distributing malware, Disqus will be removed from that site.
- Unlawful activities Disgus is controlled and operated from its facilities in the United States. Disgus makes no representations that it is appropriate or available for use in other locations. Those who access or use Disgus from other jurisdictions do so at their own volition and are entirely responsible for compliance with all applicable United
- Misuse of the Disgus Service Sites that take any action that imposes, or may impose (at our sole discretion) an unreasonable or disproportionately large load on our infrastructure. This includes



States and local laws and regulations.

until the claim is resolved.

· Deceitful data collection or distribution

User information is for moderation purposes only and collecting any information in a misleading way is prohibited. Distribution of personal identifiable information is prohibited.

Intimidation of users of the Disqus Service Blackmall, extortion, extreme discrimination, and other forms of threatening behavior are prohibited.

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If a site is found to be distributing malware, Disqus will be removed from that site.

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Disqus is controlled and operated from its facilities in the United States. Disqus makes no representations that it is appropriate or available for use in other locations. Those who access or use Disqus from other jurisdictions do so at their own volition and are entirely responsible for compliance with all applicable United States and local laws and regulations.

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Sites that take any action that imposes, or may impose (at our sole discretion) an unreasonable or disproportionately large load on our infrastructure. This includes, but is not limited to: excessive creation of threads/forums/posts, misuse of the API, or a lack of moderation activity resulting in large volumes spam comments.

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The <u>Disgus Basic Rules</u> apply to all Disgus accounts and violating them as a publisher or moderator may carry additional consequences for your forum(s).

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EXHIBIT C

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Basic Rules for Disqus



Written by Disgus Updated over a week ago

Disgus doesn't moderate or manage the communities that use Disgus, but using Disgus to do any of the following things breaks our Terms of Service and appropriate action (which can include removing a comment or discussion, resetting a profile, or banning an account) will be taken to enforce them.

The following are not allowed anywhere on Disgus:

Targeted harassment or encouraging others to do so

Hate speech and other forms of targeted and systematic harassment of people have no place on Disqus, nor do we tolerate communities dedicated to fostering harassing behavior.

Spam

Examples include 1) comments posted in large quantities to promote a product or service, 2) the exact same comment posted repeatedly to disrupt a thread. 3) following users multiple times

Impersonation

You may not impersonate others in a manner that does or is intended to mislead, confuse, or deceive others.

Direct threat of harm

This covers active threats of harm directed towards a specific person or defined group of individuals. Contact local authorities if you feel a crime has been committed or is imminent.

Posting personally identifiable information

Examples of protected information: credit card number, home/work address, phone number, email address, social security number. Real name isn't currently covered.

Inappropriate profile content

Graphic media containing violence and pornographic content are not allowed. Profile content allowed by Disqus may not be allowed on all communities, so report such profiles to the site moderator.

To report a user for a Basic Rules violation, click the flag icon in their profile and

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To report a user for a Basic Rules violation, click the <u>flag</u> icon in their profile and complete a short report.

Learn more about how to report abuse to site moderators and Disqus.

For more information on how we enforce against abusive accounts that violate the Basic Rules, read our <u>Abusive Behavior Policy</u>.

Want to learn how to report a user to Disqus?

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DISQUS

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We may also provide your information to third parties in circumstances where we believe that doing so is necessary or appropriate to satisfy any applicable law, regulation, legal process or governmental request; detect, prevent or otherwise address fraud, security, or technical issues; or protect our rights and safety and the rights and safety of our users or others.

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Effective Date

The effective date of this policy is January 10, 2018.



EXHIBIT E



Alexander Best « a year ago » edited

This is embarrassing journalism. Your headline suggests people who have religious views that are perceived as "fundamentalist" are equivalent to people who are "delusional." Your caveats on causation and correlation as the fine print does not elevate the sense that this article is just another illustration of "fake" news. And that is what is so sad about the entire topic. "Serious" Media have chosen the same methodologies of the people they disdain. I expect it from soap opera CNN but Nieman? If you are a lab for the future of journalism, that is really worrying. I appreciate the daily briefings. But this undermines the credibility of what in the inevitable speed of life and glut of data, is often just a fleeting headline. This makes me more likely to delete or unsubscribe. It is not just the poor quality of the journalism it is what it say about the Editor of this section. Eye, ball, off.

2 - Repl, Share:

EXHIBIT F



I am a journalism professor at a major east coast university and I completely agree with you. I follow Nieman but this is an article designed to insinuate that 1) Trump supporters who happen to be religious are delusional 2) conservative media that don't tout the democrat party talking points are disseminating 'fake news.' I will no longer use Neiman as a source.

E. ply



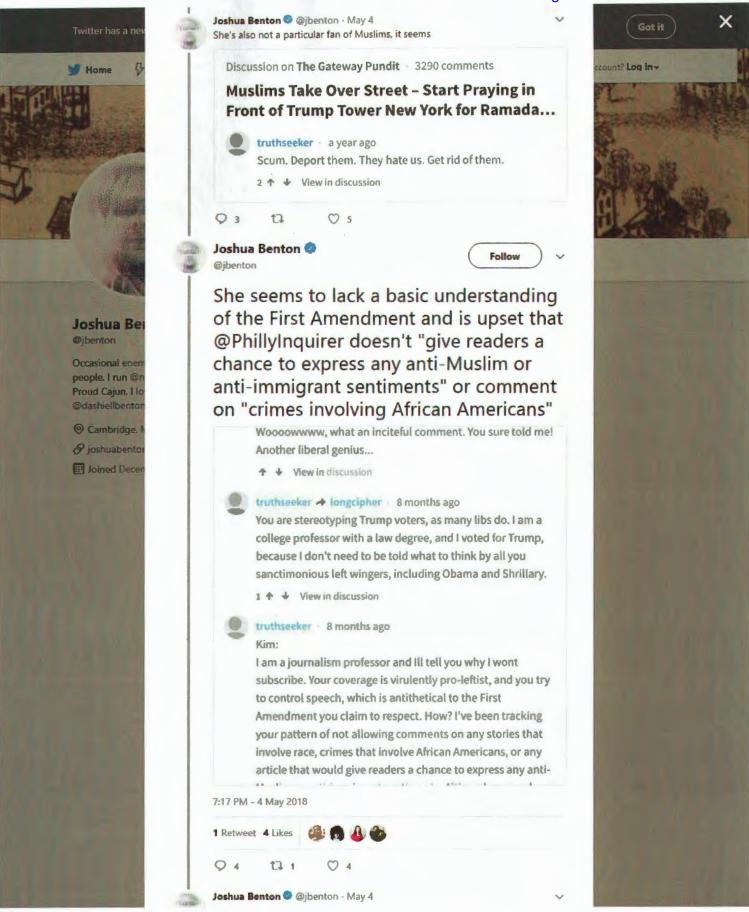




EXHIBIT H



Joshua Benton @ @jbenton · 9 May 2018

In a series of tweets on Friday, May 4, I wrote about an anonymous commenter to a Nieman Lab story. I identified her and her place of work and shared comments posted from the same account on other websites. By revealing such details without making an effort to contact her and seek confirmation and explanation, and otherwise adhere to rigorous reporting methods, the tweets did not meet Nieman's journalistic standards. I apologize and regret my error in judgment.